

Presumptive Eligibility Instructor Led Training

KEES Phase 2

In this course you will learn about the:

- Goals of Presumptive Eligibility
- General Eligibility Requirements
- Policies that apply to each of the presumptive eligibility groups
- Possible Outcomes of PE and KanCare



- **Lesson 1: Goals of PE**
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE > PE Defined

Presumptive Eligibility is a program designed to provide individuals with temporary medical coverage at the time a medical service is provided.

The PE program serves the following populations in Kansas:

- Children
- Pregnant Women
- Adults in one of the following groups:
 - Low-income Caretakers
 - Former Foster Care
 - Breast and Cervical Cancer recipients

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE > PE Defined

The program is designed for individuals in moderate to low-income households who do not currently have coverage under one of the state medical insurance programs.

Not all QE sites will determine presumptive eligibility for all categories.

For example, only approved hospitals have access to determine eligibility for PE Adults. The populations you may serve is controlled by your security role and access to the PE Tools. This is further defined in Lesson 9.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE

The goals of the Presumptive Eligibility program are to:

- Provide individuals with temporary medical coverage while the household completes the KanCare application and eligibility process.
- Increase the number of children, pregnant women, and low-income adults enrolled in ongoing medical benefits.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE > PE Process

Let's go through the Presumptive Eligibility process from start to finish.

Identify
uninsured
individuals

- The QE identifies individuals who are potentially eligible for KanCare
- This is done at the time of the medical appointment or when the appointment is scheduled.

Explain KanCare
and the
presumptive
eligibility
programs

- QE staff then meet with the applicants to explain the KanCare programs and presumptive eligibility.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE > PE Process

Complete the PE
Tool

- The QE staff interview the applicant and complete the PE Tool.

Complete the PE
determination
letter and other
paperwork

- QE staff complete the PE approval and/or denial letter, and ask the applicant if they wish to sign the Release of Information so the QE can serve as a facilitator.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE > PE Process

Assist the
applicant with the
KanCare
application

- The QE staff assist the applicant in creation of an online account and completion of the online KanCare application.

Fax all
documents to the
Clearinghouse

- QE staff compile all documentation related to the PE determination and fax it to the Clearinghouse.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 1: Goals of PE > Qualified Entity Role

Helping families through the KanCare application process is an important role for Qualified Entity staff.



The role of the QE staff includes the following:

- Assisting families with completing the KanCare application process.
- Submitting all required supporting documentation to the Clearinghouse.
- Keeping current on information requested by the Clearinghouse to determine ongoing eligibility.
- Obtaining the necessary verifications and submitting it to the Clearinghouse.
- Contacting the Clearinghouse when questions arise regarding a specific case or how it was determined.
- Serving as an advocate for PE families.
- Serving as a bridge between PE families and the Clearinghouse.

That completes Lesson 1. We have now:

- Defined Presumptive Eligibility
- Reviewed the goals of PE
- Outlined the PE Process
- Identified the Role of the Qualified Entity staff

Next, we will discuss the General Eligibility Requirements which all PE applicants must meet.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- **Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements**
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

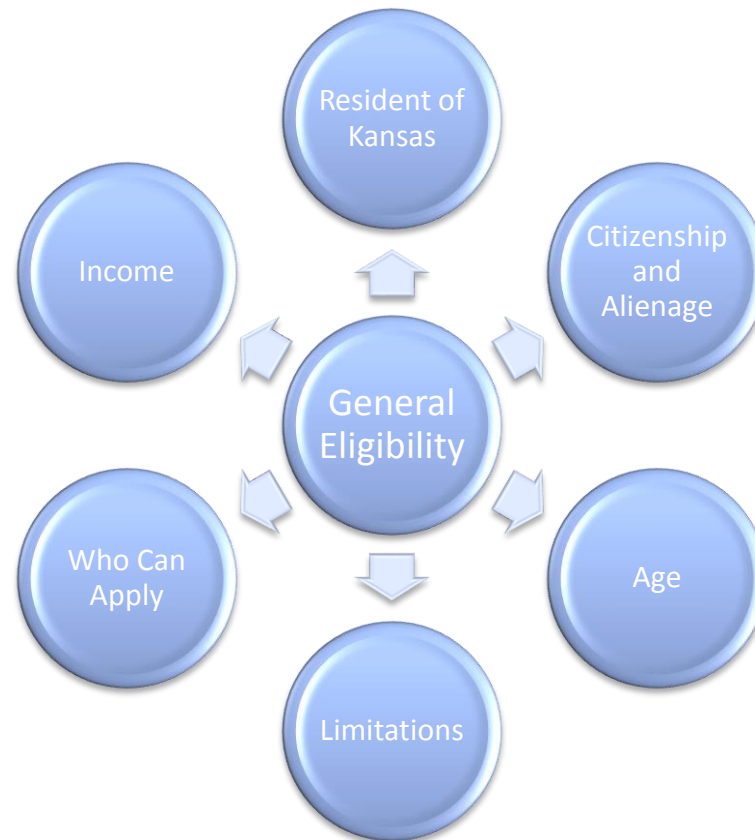
General Eligibility Requirements can be defined as *specific conditions which must be met in order for a customer to be eligible for medical benefits.*

The General Eligibility Requirements for Presumptive Eligibility are less than those needed for other medical programs.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements

The General Eligibility Requirements for both Presumptive Eligibility programs are listed below. We will focus on each requirement next.



To qualify for Presumptive Eligibility an applicant:

- Must be a resident of Kansas.

A resident of Kansas is someone who:

- Chooses Kansas as the state where they are living and intend to reside.
- Entered Kansas for a job commitment or to look for employment.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Resident of Kansas

A Presumptive Eligibility applicant declares their residency by providing their address.

Further verification of the applicant's residency isn't required.

Note: When an applicant indicates they are homeless and do not have an address to provide, QE staff will enter 'Homeless' in the Address field along with the City, State, and the General Delivery zip code that is provided by USPS.

To qualify for Presumptive Eligibility, an applicant:

- Must either be a citizen of the United States or an eligible non-citizen.
- During the interview, applicants are asked if they are a U.S. citizen or a Documented non-citizen.
- Non-citizens then answer additional questions to help determine if they qualify.
- Citizenship or non-citizenship status of parents or other household members is not relevant to the applicant's eligibility.

An applicant's statement of citizenship or qualifying non-citizen status is accepted as verification for the PE program.

Documentation is not required in order to provide Presumptive Eligibility.

Eligible Non-citizens

- Lawful Permanent Residents
- Asylees and Refugees
- Cuban/Haitian entrants
- Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year
- Conditional entrant granted before 1980
- Battered non-citizens, spouses, children, or parents
- Victims of trafficking and his or her spouse, child, sibling, or parent or individuals with a pending application for a victim of trafficking visa
- Granted withholding of deportation
- Member of a federally recognized Indian tribe or American Indian born in Canada

Eligible Non-citizens – 5 Year Bar

Some immigrants are not eligible for Medicaid for five years from the date they have a qualified status. This is frequently called the '5 Year Bar'.

Five years starts on the date of status, not the date of entrance in US.

The 5 Year Bar only applies to the following groups:

- Lawful Permanent Residents
- Paroled into the U.S. for at least one year
- Conditional entrant granted before 1980
- Battered non-citizens, spouses, children, or parents

Other groups are not subject to the 5 year wait

PE also has Age requirements

A child qualifies for the PE for Children program from their:

- Birth Through Their 18th Year.

NOTE: A child's eligibility for the PE for Children program ends the month after their 19th birthday.

There is no age requirement for a pregnant woman on the Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women program.

However, because an 18 year old still qualifies as a child, and the income guidelines for children are higher, a pregnant minor shall be determined using the PE for Children Tool.

Limitations exist for both PE programs.

To qualify for the PE for Children program:

- Applicants are allowed to receive PE *once* ever 12 months.

The applicant's statement shall be used to determine if the PE benefits have been received within the past year by anyone in the household.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > PE Limitations

NOTE: This limitation is based on the last 12 months, not the calendar year. A child approved for PE cannot receive PE again until the month PE was approved, one year later.

For example: A CH was approved for PE on 09/23/15. The CH's next eligibility for PE is 09/01/16.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > PE Limitations

The limitations for the PE PW program are a bit different than those for the PE CH.

For PE PW:

- Applicants are allowed to receive PE *once* per pregnancy.

This means that it is possible for a Pregnant Woman to receive PE more than once a year if she has more than one pregnancy during that time period.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > PE Limitations

The applicant's statement shall be used to determine if the PE benefits have already been received during this pregnancy.

Note: Each Qualified Entity must consult their records for previous presumptive eligibility coverage to prevent multiple approvals at the same site.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > MAGI Defined

With changes to Medicaid policy, Family Medical programs, including PE, are now determined using a methodology called MAGI. MAGI Methodology affects household size and what income is counted. MAGI Methodology relies on tax household and tax rules to determine income.

For PE, MAGI impacts the following requirements:

- Who Can Apply,
- Who is included in the household size, and
- Income

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?

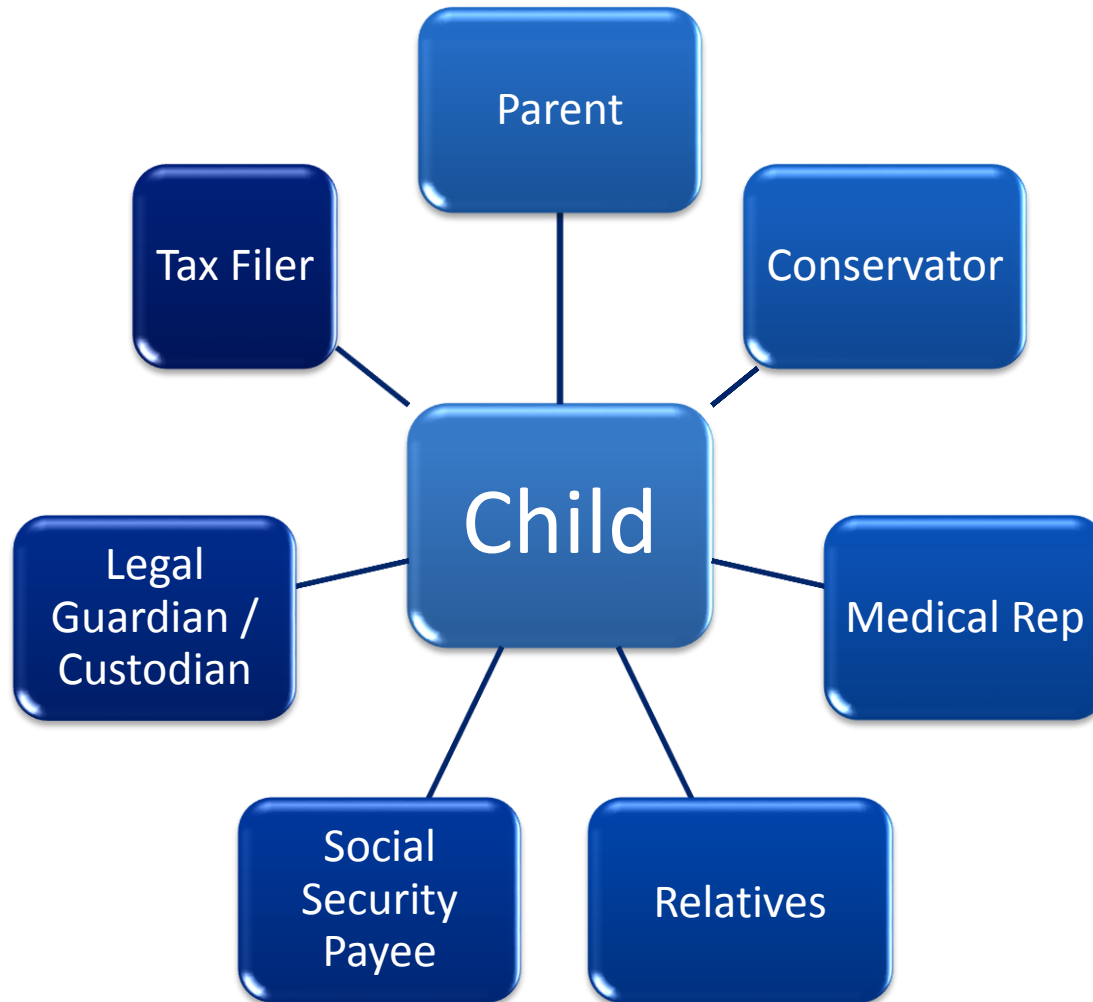
There are specific rules as to who is allowed to apply on behalf of another person.

Any adult applying for PE Coverage for someone must reside in the home with the individual they are applying for, with the exception of individuals who have been appointed as a Medical Representative.

When an applicant wishes to appoint a Medical Representative to act on their behalf, they must complete the 'Appointment of Medical Representative' Form.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?

Individuals meeting the following criteria can apply for a minor child:

- Caretaker: this can be a parent or relative
- Legal Guardian, Custodian, Conservator, or Social Security Payee
- Tax Filer
- Medical Representative

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?

Individuals meeting the following criteria can apply for a pregnant woman:

- Spouse
- Father of the unborn child
- Legal Guardian, Custodian, Conservator, or Social Security Payee
- Tax Filer
- Medical Representative

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?

Tax Filer

As the other options are common and fairly easy to understand, we'll spend more time discussing what a Tax Filer means.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?

Tax Filer

Most of the time, if an individual is claimed as a tax dependent it is by someone that is already allowed to apply for them, such as a parent or spouse.

However, when filing taxes, the rules are broader and other individuals, including non-relatives, can be claimed as tax dependents.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Who Can Apply?

Household = Mom, Mom's Boyfriend, and Mom's Child. Mom's Boyfriend files taxes and claims the child as his tax dependent.

The Mom's Boyfriend is not the child's father, so normally wouldn't be able to apply for him. But, because he claims the child as a tax dependent, then he **can** apply for PE for the child.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Household Size

The size of a family's household is one of the factors used to determine presumptive eligibility.

The PE Tool is very helpful in determining this household size. By answering questions about who is in the home and other tax dependents, the PE Tool will identify the household size used for the PE determination.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Household Size

The household size used for the presumptive determination may vary from that which is used when the full KanCare determination is completed.

Generally speaking, the household includes:

- PE Children: the child, parents, step-parents, siblings, and anyone else claimed as a tax dependent.
- PE Pregnant Women: the pregnant woman, spouse, number of babies she is pregnant with, her children if also living with her, and anyone else she claims as a tax dependent.
 - Note: If the PW is under age 19 and living with her parents/step-parents or siblings, they will also be included in her household.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

Once the household size is known, it is then important to identify the type and amount of income received by those household members.

Countable income is based on tax rules.

In most situations, if income is taxable it is counted in the Presumptive Eligibility determination.

Likewise, if income isn't taxed, such as child support, it isn't used to determine eligibility.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Common Types of Income

The most common types of countable income are listed below. Each of these types of income must be used to determine Presumptive Eligibility.

Wages

Self Employment

Spousal Support

VA Pension

Unemployment

Social Security
*always for adults
Only for children when
required to file taxes*

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

Wages

Gross income is the amount received before any deductions are taken out.

When counting income from a job – Gross income is always used.

If the applicant doesn't know what their gross income is – you can always help them calculate it by using their hourly wage x the number of hours they work each week.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

We enter income as a MONTHLY amount, so if using this method, you'll have to determine how much that is per month.

Example: Applicant doesn't know their monthly gross income. But they report that they make \$9 per hour and work 35 hours each week.

$\$9 \times 35 = \315 weekly.

There are 52 weeks per year, so $\$315 \times 52 = \$16,380$.

Now, divide that by 12 to get the monthly amount.

$\$16,380 / 12 = \1365 per MONTH.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

Self Employment

When an applicant reports they have their own business, you'll need to ask them to tell you their monthly business income – minus their monthly business expenses.

This might be information that your applicant wasn't prepared to provide to you, so you'll have to ask them to give you their closest estimate.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

Spousal Support

VA Pension

Unemployment

Social Security

*always for adults

Only for children when
required to file taxes*

For Unearned income, just ask the applicant to tell you their monthly benefit amount.

Unemployment Income is another type of income that is often paid weekly. So you may have to assist the applicant in finding the monthly amount, similar to how we explained above for wages.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

Income of a Child:

A child's* income is only counted if the child is required to file a tax return.

For child earnings: a child is required to file for earnings over \$6,100

For child investments: a child is required to file if this income is over \$1000
(these are usually children with trust funds)

*This is referring to children age 18 and younger.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

When a child is required to file taxes, then we'll count all of their taxable income including any Social Security benefits.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income

Below is an example:

A 17 year old with SSA Survivor benefit of \$800.00/month also has a job, making \$7,200 per year.

Because the child's earnings are more than \$6100 per year, this child is required to file taxes. This makes all of the child's income countable.

Therefore, we will count \$800 monthly from Social Security and \$600 monthly from Wages.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Income Limits

The income limits vary depending on the PE category. They are based on a percentage of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL.) These income limits have been built into the PE Tool.

- PE – PW: Under 171%
- PE – Children: Under 244%

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements > Summary

That completes Lesson 2. We reviewed the General Eligibility Requirements for PE which include:

- Resident of Kansas
- Citizenship and Alienage
- Age
- Limitations
- Who Can Apply
- Household Size
- Income

Next, we will discuss the policies associated with PE PW.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- **Lesson 3: PE PW Policies**
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



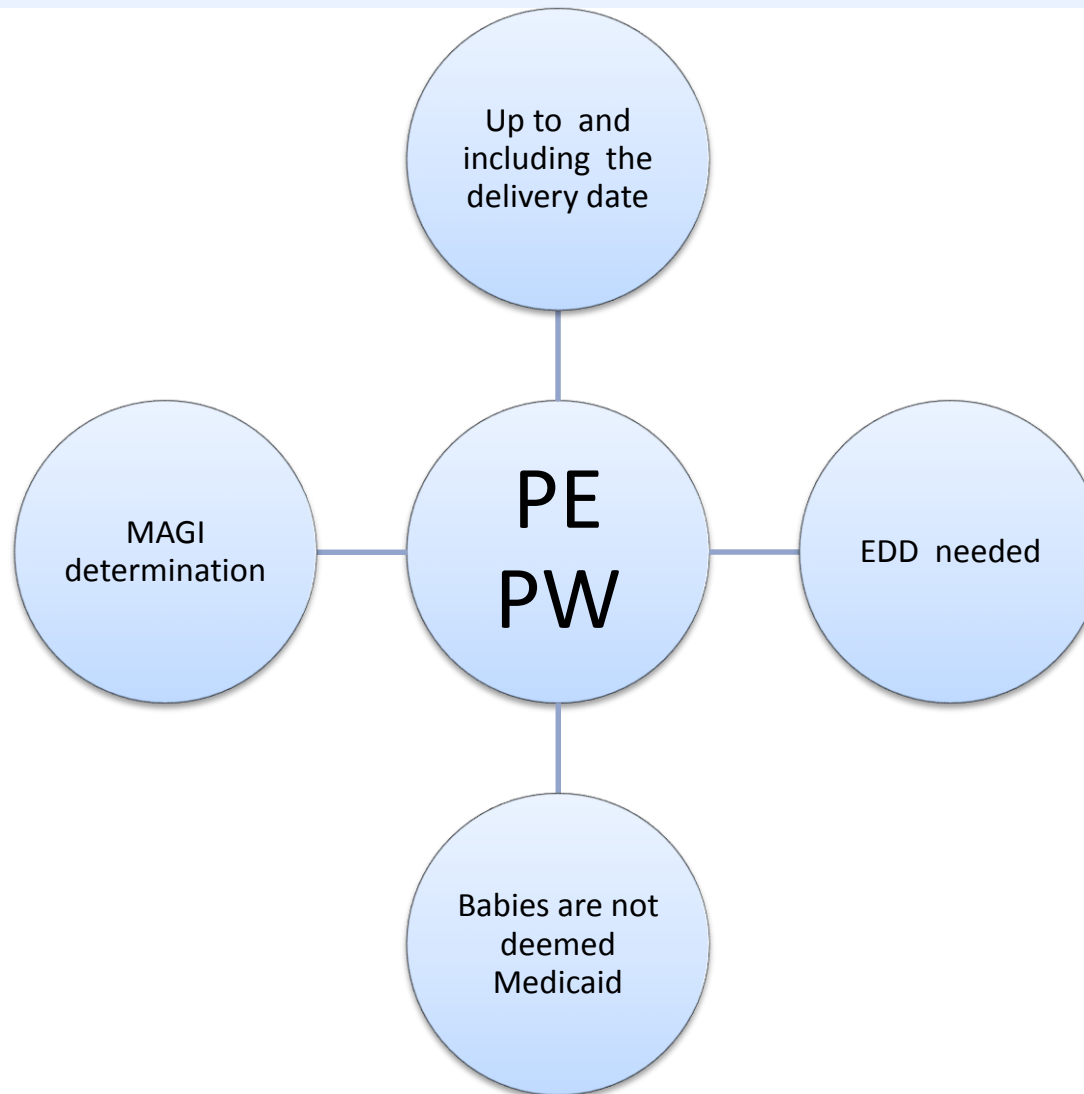
Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > Determining Eligibility

There are additional policies that apply only to women being determined eligible for the PE PW program. These are documented on the following slides.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE Determination Dates

To qualify for PE PW coverage:

- The pregnant woman must still be within her prenatal period, which can be up to and including the date of delivery.
- Presumptive eligibility is not used to provide prenatal care for a pregnancy that occurred in the past.
- See Lesson 5 for more information about the types of services covered for pregnant women.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > Estimated Due Date

To qualify for the PE PW program:

- The Estimated Due Date (EDD) is obtained from the pregnant woman. If she doesn't know her EDD, QE staff are to enter in a date 9 months from the date of the PE determination.

To qualify for ongoing coverage:

Babies born to women who receive PE PW coverage are not automatically eligible for KanCare coverage.

Pregnant Women need to report the baby's birth to the KanCare Clearinghouse as soon as possible.

The baby is *not* continuously eligible for Medicaid unless a full Medicaid determination is made.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

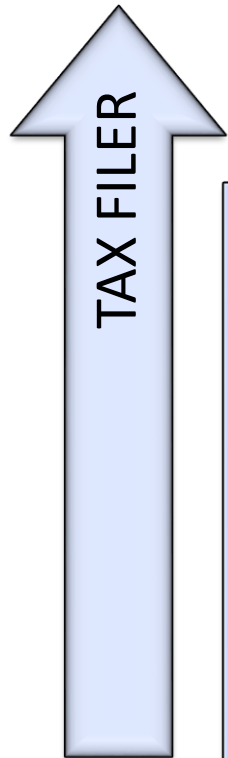
Presumptive Eligibility for PW is a MAGI determination. Therefore, the individual is asked questions to help determine their tax household.

The following slide displays how an Individual Budgeting Unit is determined for a pregnant woman who is/isn't a tax filer.

Individual Budgeting Units determine who is included in the PE PW determination as well as whose income counts.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

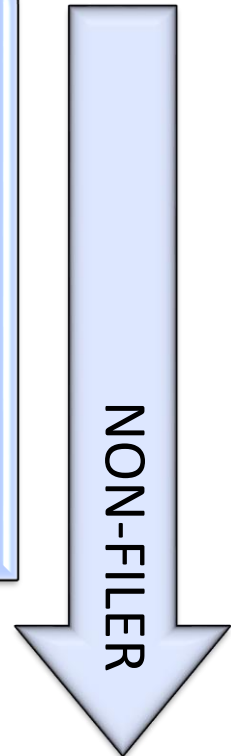


Pregnant Woman's
Individual Budgeting Unit
includes:

- * Herself
- * Spouse if living together
- * Persons she claims as dependents,
- * Number of babies she is expecting.

Pregnant Woman's
Individual Budgeting Unit
includes:

- * Herself
- * Spouse if living together
- * Number of babies
- * Children of the pregnant woman, if under age 19 and living in the home



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

There is a high likelihood that if a pregnant woman doesn't file taxes for herself, she will be claimed by someone as a dependent.

When the pregnant woman will be claimed as a dependent by her spouse or parent, we must know the income and number of other tax dependents this individual will claim.

This is not applicable when claimed by someone OTHER than the spouse or parent.

Pregnant Woman's Individual Budgeting Unit includes:

- * Herself
- * Spouse if living together
- * Number of babies
- * The taxpayer claiming her as a dependent
- * All other dependents the taxpayer claims

NON-FILER

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

If the pregnant woman says she doesn't know the income and/or the number of other dependents that her spouse/parent will claim, she will be denied for Presumptive Eligibility by the PE Tool.

In these situations, QE staff must proceed with the regular KanCare application for PW.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

Consider the following examples:

Household = Pregnant Woman, her husband, and one child.

The pregnant woman's determination will be based on a household of 4. Herself, her unborn, her husband and child. The income of all of these household members will be used.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

Consider the following examples:

Household = Pregnant Woman and her boyfriend.

The pregnant woman's determination will be based on a household of 2. Herself and the unborn. Because the pregnant woman is not married to the father of the unborn, he is not included in her determination and his income is not used.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

Consider the following examples:

Household = Pregnant 20 yr old who is claimed as a tax dependent by her parents.

The pregnant woman's determination will be based on her parent's tax household. It will include herself, her unborn, her parents, and any other individuals that her parents claim as tax dependents, like siblings.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 3: PE PW Policies > PE PW AND MAGI

In this example, the applicant must know how many other people her parents claims as tax dependents – and she must know her parents income in order to be determined eligible for presumptive eligibility.

If she doesn't have this information, the PE determination is denied and QE staff assist the woman with a KanCare application.

That concludes the lesson on policies specific to the PE PW program. The PE PW policies are:

- Need EDD
- Babies Aren't Continuously Eligible
- PW Individualized Budgeting Units

Next we will discuss the policies specific to PE Children.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- **Lesson 4: PE Children Policies**
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 4: PE Children Policies > Determining Eligibility

There are additional policies that apply only to children being determined eligible for the PE Children program. These are documented on the following slides.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 4: PE Children Policies > Determining Eligibility

Children determined for presumptive eligibility may receive coverage under one of two programs:

- Presumptive 19 or P19 is **Medicaid**.
- Presumptive 21 or P21 is the **Children's Health Insurance Program**.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 4: PE Children Policies > Determining Eligibility

The income of the child's household is what determines whether a child will get P19 or P21.

Income levels for P21 are higher, meaning a family can make more money and still qualify for CHIP.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 4: PE Children Policies > Determining Eligibility

However, qualifying for P21 also has an additional requirement.

A child who is eligible for P21 cannot have other comprehensive health insurance, such as insurance through a parent's employer.

Upon completing the PE determination, if the applicant has reported that the child has private health insurance and the income is within the P21 range, the child will be denied presumptive eligibility.

That concludes the lesson on policies specific to the PE Children program. We discussed:

- P19 vs P21
- Private Comprehensive Health Insurance

Next we will discuss the potential outcomes of a PE determination.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- **Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes**
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes > Approval, Denial, Partial

There are three potential outcomes of a PE determination:

- Approval
- Denial
- Partial Approval/Partial Denial

Each of these outcomes is dependent upon which type of PE coverage was determined. The outcomes are discussed in more detail on the following slide.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes > Approval, Denial, Partial

Approval

- An approval letter must be given to the household when an individual is approved for PE.

Denial

- A Denial letter must be given to the household when an individual is denied for PE.
- Here is a list of some of the reasons for denial. These reasons are not applicable to all individuals applying for PE.
 - Citizenship/eligible non-citizen criteria,
 - Previous PE
 - Over income,
 - Not a Kansas resident
 - A minor child unable to apply for his/herself
 - Comprehensive insurance (CHIP only) or current KanCare.

Partial Approval/Denial

- This occurs when members of the same family receive different determinations: some are approved while others are denied.
- Notices must be given to the approved and denied individuals.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes > Denials

All Presumptive Eligibility determinations must be submitted to the Clearinghouse. This includes those cases that are denied for PE coverage.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes > Denials

Even if an individual is denied for PE coverage, it is still possible that they would be eligible for KanCare.

For this reason, QE staff must strongly encourage the consumers to complete the KanCare application in order to receive a full determination.

There are three potential outcomes of the PE Tool. These are:

- Approval
- Denial
- Partial Approval/Partial Denial

Now we'll move on to discuss the medical benefits.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- **Lesson 6: Medical Benefits**
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 6: Medical Benefits > Benefit Package

For individuals approved for Presumptive Eligibility, the types of benefits provided by their temporary coverage vary, depending upon which type of presumptive program they have been approved for.

Children's Benefits

Access to all medical services
provided by Medicaid

Part of
KanCare

PE applicants
choose their
MCO

PE benefits are
provided by the
MCO

Medical
providers must
contract with
that MCO

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 6: Medical Benefits > Benefit Package

Pregnant Women's Benefits

Does not cover inpatient care, labor and delivery, or services related to a miscarriage.

Ambulatory
Prenatal Care

Not a part of
KanCare.

Coverage is
paid fee-for-
service.

Providers must
accept Kansas
Medicaid

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 6: Medical Benefits > Dates of Coverage

Coverage Start Date –

- Presumptive Eligibility coverage begins on the date the PE Determination is made. This is the date that the PE Tool is completed and submitted.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 6: Medical Benefits > Dates of Coverage

Coverage End Date –

- Presumptive Eligibility coverage is provided through the month following the month the PE determination is made.
- If a KanCare application has not been submitted by that time, coverage will end.
- If an application has been submitted, but the determination is not yet complete, PE coverage will continue until the application is processed.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 6: Medical Benefits > Dates of Coverage

Example 1:

- PE determination completed on 7/15/15. PE coverage begins on this date.
- A KanCare application is never submitted.
- PE coverage ends on 8/31/15.

Example 2:

- PE determination completed on 7/15/15. PE coverage begins on this date.
- A KanCare application is submitted on 8/1/15.
- On 8/31/15, the KanCare application has not yet been completed, so the PE continues.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 6: Medical Benefits > Limited Coverage Period

In a situation where the Clearinghouse Eligibility Worker discovers that an individual has been approved for PE in error, PE Coverage will be closed after 7 days.

The most common example of this would be when the a child has already received PE within the past 12 months, or when a pregnant woman has already received PE during this pregnancy.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- **Lesson 7: KanCare**
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 7: KanCare > Defined

KanCare is the program through which the State of Kansas administers Medicaid and CHIP.

Kansas has contracts with three managed care organizations (MCOs) to coordinate health care for nearly all Medicaid beneficiaries.

The three MCOs are:

- Amerigroup of Kansas
- Sunflower State Health Plan
- UnitedHealthcare Community Plan of Kansas



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 7: KanCare > Defined



The goals of the KanCare program are to improve overall health outcomes. The health plans focus on ensuring that consumers receive the preventive services and screenings they need and provides ongoing help with managing chronic conditions.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 7: KanCare > KanCare Medicaid and KanCare CHIP



KanCare Medicaid and KanCare CHIP are medical programs administered by the State of Kansas. Both programs provide ongoing health insurance benefits for persons that meet the eligibility and income guidelines.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 7: KanCare > KanCare Medicaid and KanCare CHIP

KanCare CHIP is a program only for children, and has additional eligibility requirements. The child:

- Cannot have comprehensive health insurance, or have voluntarily dropped health insurance in the previous three months.
- Cannot have access to state employee health insurance through a parent.
- Must not have unpaid premiums from a prior CHIP eligibility period.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 7: KanCare > KanCare Medicaid and KanCare CHIP

These additional eligibility rules will be evaluated by the eligibility staff when processing the KanCare application.

That concludes our lesson on KanCare. In this lesson, we discussed:

- KanCare
- KanCare Medicaid
- KanCare Chip

We will address the possible outcomes of a KanCare application in our last lesson.



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- **Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes**
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

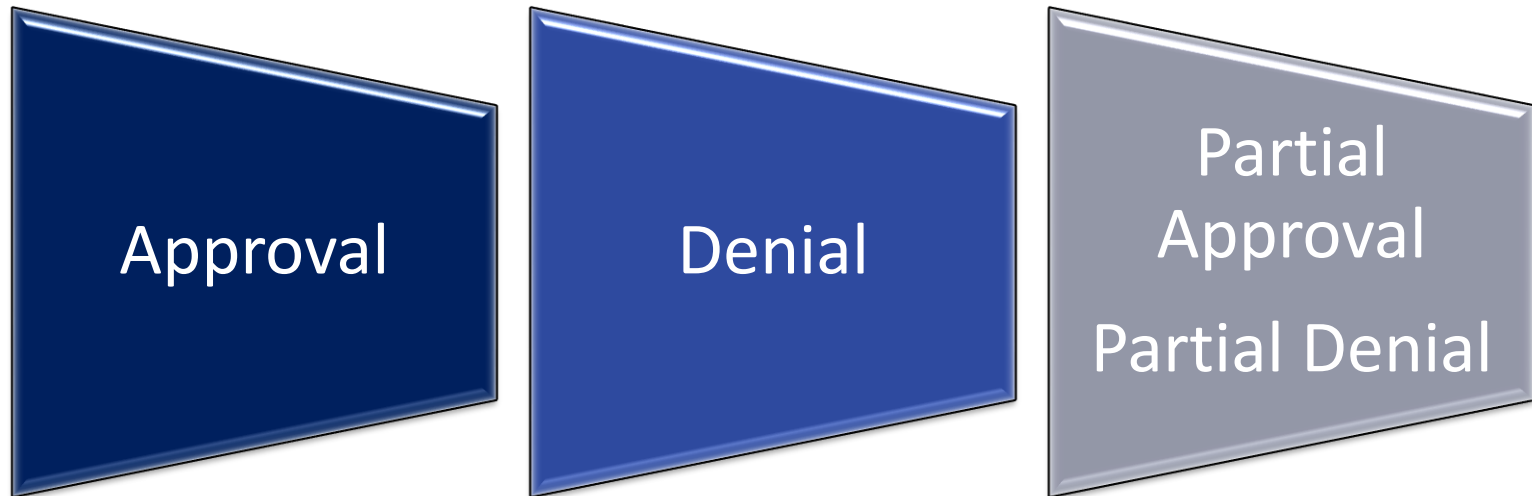
Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes > Application Process

- Once the Clearinghouse receives the KanCare application, it will be registered and then screened by an Eligibility Worker.
- If the Eligibility Worker identifies that additional verifications are needed, a letter will be sent to the applicant, giving them 10 days to provide the information.
- If the applicant has signed a release of information form for the QE, then the QE will receive a copy of this notification.
- QE staff shall assist the applicant in obtaining and submitting the requested verification.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes > Approval, Denial, Partials

There are three potential outcomes of a KanCare application. These outcomes are:



Again, if the QE has submitted the Release of Information, they will be notified of the outcome of the KanCare application.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes > Denials And The FFM

Applications for individuals who do not qualify for KanCare, are automatically sent to the Federally Facilitated Marketplace (FFM).

At the FFM, they will receive a determination for the Insurance Affordability Program.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes > Denials And The FFM

If a consumer chooses, he or she may request a MAGI Medically Needy Spenddown from the state in place of receiving assistance through the FFM.

Since the FFM will only provide insurance moving forward, it may be that these requests will mostly occur when a consumer requires prior medical coverage.

As with PE, there are three potential outcomes of a KanCare application. These are:

- Approval
- Denial
- Partial Approval/Partial Denial

In addition to this, we also learned about the KanCare application process and that denied KanCare applications are automatically sent to the Federally Facilitated Marketplace (FFM).



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

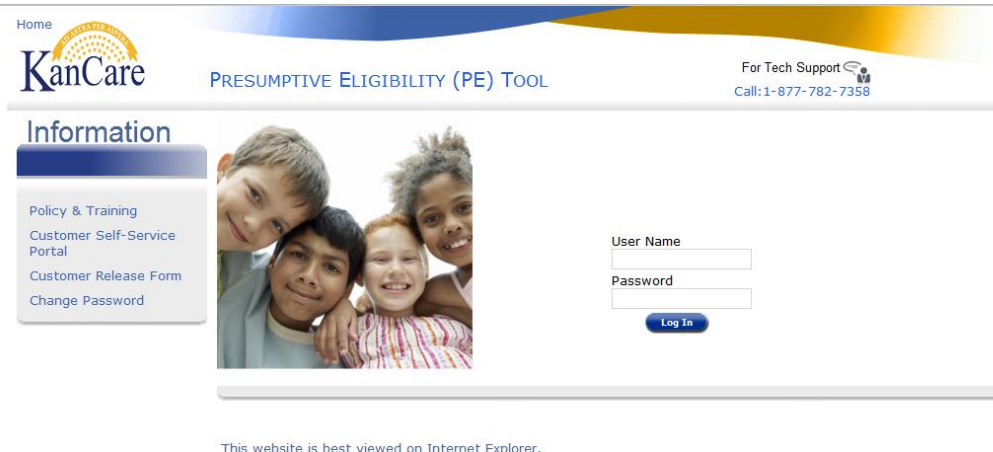
- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- **Lesson 9: PE Tool**
- Lesson 10: Scenarios



Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Lesson 9: PE Tool

The Presumptive Eligibility (PE) Tool is a web-based application. It is accessed via a URL or link on the Internet.



We will now access a separate training document to learn all about the PE Tool.

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Agenda

- Lesson 1: Goals of PE
- Lesson 2: General Eligibility Requirements
- Lesson 3: PE PW Policies
- Lesson 4: PE Children Policies
- Lesson 5: Potential PE Outcomes
- Lesson 6: Medical Benefits
- Lesson 7: KanCare
- Lesson 8: Potential KanCare Outcomes
- Lesson 9: PE Tool
- **Lesson 10: Scenarios**



Now that we have covered all of the policies related to Presumptive Eligibility and learned how to use the PE Tool, we are going to go through several examples to help bring all of this information together.



Example 1:

Pregnant mother applies for PE for herself and one child. Her boyfriend is also in the home. He is the father of her child and the unborn.

Who is your Primary Applicant?

How many PE Tools are completed?

What order are the PE Tools completed?

Whose income is used for the PE PW?

Whose income is used for the PE Child?

Example 2:

Grandmother applies for PE for her three grandchildren.

Who is your Primary Applicant?

How many PE Tools are completed?

What order are the PE Tools completed?

Whose income is used for the PE Children?

Example 3:

Mom applies for PE for her two children. Mom is married. Her husband is not the biological father of her children.

Who is your Primary Applicant?

How many PE Tools are completed?

What order are the PE Tools completed?

Whose income is used for the PE Children?

Example 4:

22 year old applies for PE PW for herself.
She is pregnant with twins. Her mother and father claim her as a tax dependent.

Who is your Primary Applicant?

How many PE Tools are completed?

What order are the PE Tools completed?

Whose income is used for the PE PW?

The PE Program remains instrumental in linking up eligible children and pregnant women to ongoing KanCare coverage.



In this course, we learned about:

- Goals of Presumptive Eligibility
- General Eligibility Requirements
- Policies that apply to each of the presumptive eligibility groups
- Possible Outcomes of PE and KanCare



For ongoing support related to the PE Program, use the following resources.

KEES Help Desk

For questions regarding the PE Tool, which would include passwords, access, completing the tool, questions about submitting, etc. should be directed to the KEES Help Desk at

1-877-782-7358

PE Policy

For questions regarding PE policies or management of the PE program, please contact;

Allison Miller

Amiller@kdheks.gov

(785) 291-3881

and

Christie Jacox

Cjacox@kdheks.gov

(785) 338-4544

PE Clearinghouse

To confirm receipt of documentation for a PE application, or if you have questions about a specific PE determination, please contact;

Melanie Knebel

MelanieMKnebel@Maximus.com

(785) 338-5056

and

Staci Manis

StaciLManis@Maximus.com

(785) 338-4301

Presumptive Eligibility: ILT

Questions

If you have further questions regarding the Presumptive Eligibility training, please email them to Training@KEES.KS.gov .

